WAR 2-ton Hay Scales, \$40; 4-ton, \$60.

DR. JOHN BULL'S

Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF

FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, wheth-er of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimeny to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine been checked, more especially this medicine long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a eathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will

The genuine SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP must have DR. JOHN BULL'Sprivate stamp on each bottle. DR. JOHN BULL only has the gight to manufacture and sell the original JOHN J. SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP, of Louisville, Ky. Examine well the label on each bottle. If my private stamp is not on each bottle, do not purchase, or you will be deceived.

DR. JOHN BULL, Manufacturer and Vender of TH'S TONIC SYR

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA, BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedies of the Day.

Principal Office, 319 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY. Vegetine

I Would Not Be Without It.

CINCINNATI, April 8, 1877. Mr. Strvess:
For several years I have suffered with the Cotarrh. I tried everything, used doctor, and went down to Hot Springs. Ark. last summer; but still nothing helped, until I heard of Vegetine; but I did not believe in it at first, so at last I thought I would try it. At first it did not seem to help me, but so I took a gentleman's advice to try a bottle or two yet; and I must say it helped me slowly, but I am perfectly well now. I advise every family to have it in the house, especially in spring, for I would not be without it. You will save your doctor's bills.

No. 9 Fifteenth Street.

VEGETINE. It extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its founda-tion; correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healthy formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving perform its allotted task.

VEGETINE

Will Cure Bronchitis.

CINCINNATI, April 9, 1877. have been afficied with Bronchits for w, and have used your vegetine, and it has ical cure, and can conscientiously rec-the public 502 W. 5th Street, Cinn., Ohlo. Mr. Balley is a gentleman of influence and affin ad well known in Cincinnati.

VEGETINE

An Invaluable Medicine.

This is to certify that your Vegetine has cured me of grounditis; and I would recommend it as an invaluable medicine for Coles, Coughs, and the inflammations the follow them upon the threat and lungs.

I am, very respectfully.

GEO. H. ULLMAN.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debit to bowels, but cleaners all the organs, enabling a perform the functions devolving more there.

VEGETINE

Without a Rival.

ANNA, ILL., Jan. 19, 1877.

VEGETINE

Prepared by H. R. Stevens, Beston, Mass.

THE IOLA REGISTER

Published Every Saturday

SENATOR ROSCOE CONKLING.

sured:

First, Congress must not destroy the head-way which has been made, and launch the country on new seas of confusion and agitation by wild and reckless attempts to control the laws of trade, and to create values by legislation. Financial stability and certainty, on which men can rely and calculation, on which men can rely and calculations or novel devices. Permanence and fixedness of laws are often better than philosophy or even perfection.

theories or novel devices. Permanence and fixedness of laws are often better than philosophy or even perfection.

Second, We must have frugal, honest government; earnest and steady administration, and an honest, Constitutional currency, with public credit kept high and untarnished, and the public treasury defended against unfounded claims, and against all schemes of plunder and speculation.

Third, We must have peace and order and projection full and equal before the law for the rights of all men everywhere, North and South.

The object of a just Government is, not to carry on business, but to protect life, property and rights and thus so leave every citizen free and safe in all lawful exertions, opportunities and enterprises in which he chooses to embark. Wealth or property can not be conjured up by legislation, nor by political parties. No sleight of hand can produce it; no philosopher's stone or perpetual motion can be discovered by legislative devices, however cunning. Property is the product of labor. It must be hewed out of the fine, pounded out of the ame, pounded out of the and a nation in which there are most laborers and in which labor is best cherished and cared for, must be the richest and most prosperous. Capital and labor are ratural allies. When they work together both are enriched; when

and labor are natural allies. When they work together both are enriched; when they are hostile or separated both suffer.

What is the difficulty now? Business is stagnant, capital is afraid, labor lacks employment. Capital is always afraid when labor lacks employment, and whenever capital is not afraid there is a brisk demand for labor. It has been asserted, again and again, that 3,00,000 laboring people in the United States who want work are out of employment, but every body knows that can not be true. The picture has been over-painted. The truth is bad enough and sad enough that business is depreased, and honest, honorable labor is suffering. Can these evils be cured by such projects as are now urged upon us? It is said that we should have new and large issues of paper currency. What for? Is not currency piled up in every bank on us? It is said that we should have new and large issues of paper currency. What for? Is not currency piled up in every bank and money center and depository? Can not money be borrowed in millions at the lowest rate of interest? When all the paper and coin in the country is put into active circuiation will there not be an abundant currency, confidence and stability? The assurance that credits and values will not be tampered with will unlock capital and put money in circulation; but schemes for watering the currency and shrinkage of its purchasing power, and thus changing bargains and transactions, will frighten capital and make it hide.

d actions, will frighten capital and make it hide.

What is to be done with the new issue of paper? It is to be paid, we are told, to bond the paper? It is to be paid, we are told, to bond the paper? It is to be paid, we are told, to bond the paper? It is to be paid, we are told, to bond the paper? It is to be paid, we are told, to bond it. What good will that do if put into circulation? It will dilute and depreciate the whole currency and put up prices for the poor to pay, and wages of labor will not advance of prices of food and commodities. All borrowers, with security, can borrow at the cheapest rates of interest. Now this is all they can do after more greenbancks are issued; but to pay off bonds with paper currency will stop to much interest? I'es; but what stands in the way is that gold can be bought too dear. In the first place this would be flat repudiation. Why, the bonds themselves, for years, or much interest? Yes; but what stands in the way is that gold can be bought too dear. In the first place this would be flat repudiation. Why, the bonds themselves, for years, have said on their face, and laws and resolutions in every solemn form of plighted faith have said, that the bonds should be paid in honest hard money—in coin. Savings banks, trust companies and individuals have bought these bonds for widows and orphans and soldiers on this plighted faith. The bonds are not held by the rien. Most of them are held by those who are not rich. Again, the Government and American people, in Congress assembled, said, when they asked money for bonds, that not more than \$4.00,000 of legal tenders should be outstanding. This was to say that the bonds should never be paid with legal tender notes. This pledge obtained the money, and there it stands, to be kept in honor or repudiated in dishonor. What is the reason for striking at the bonds of the United States, or at those who hold them? The chief objection now seemed to be that the bonds are not taxed. There are several answers to this. In the first place, they were and are taxed, and taxed in advance. The man who pays par in gold for a bond bearing only 4 per cent. interest, and thus loans his money for four-sevenths, or only a fraction more than half the legal and usual interest in this State, pays for exemption from further taxation on each. One pays pretty largely for it to tax it again or differently. No, it would be to break the contract just as much as to refuse payment in whole or in part. The bonds and legal tender notes were issued to save the Nation's life, and now it is proposed, in violation of laws and the faith of the American people, to repudiate and depreciate both. It is proposed to uproot our whole financial system when its worst evils have been overpassed, to overthrow the banks and to set shifting Congressional majorities, caucases and coalitions to printing paper promises or flat money as much and as often as they please. Such action would unsettl

bling speculation, would haffe all calculations of business and made trade more than a raffie — a raffie in which honest industry, not shrewd capital, would be the heaviest and sorriest sufferer.

The Republican party is against it, and one of its missions is to manage to final success and relief the ugly financial legacy of a war which it did not make; a war in which was on his country's side.

Look over the country and see the position of the Democratic party. Now, when gold and paper have come together months bedorehand, Senators Thurman and Pendleton in Ohio, Senator Yoorhees and Governor Hendricks in Indiana, Mr. Johnston in Virginia, the Western and Southern leaders of the Democracy generally, and Democratic conventions even in New England, call aloud for huge schemes of more money. In the West the Democratic party has become a party of inflation; in New Jorsey and other States fusions of Democratic party has become a party of inflation; in New Jorsey and other States fusions of Democratic party has become a party of inflation; in New Jorsey and other States fusions of Democratic party has become a party of inflation; in New Jorsey and other States fusions of Democratic are preservable portion of the Democracy with his heels. Neither in Congress nor in the country will, or can, our opponents stem the rising preservable of the factor of the party will, or can, our opponents stem the rising tide of inflation.

Oredit, currency and business are not the only dements in the election this year. 'chemes to take money from the Treasury is staggering totals for claims and grievances and projects, which no man can number, are being batched and nursed and perfected, against the time when they can compe

Magnanimity, generoeity, and forgiveness, unparalleled in human annals, have been the policy of the Nation toward those who sought its overthrow. This is grand, majestic, Christian; but it may be carried too lar. It is not wise for the North, nor for the South itself, to hand the Government over bodily to those who were lately in arms against it, and who in many instances now hold seats in Gengress gained by stifling elections, by terrorism and bloodshed. It is not wise or just thus to tempt human nature. It is not as fe for the habitations of the North or of the South.

tions, by terrorism and bloodshed. It is not wise or just thus to tempt human nature. It is not safe for the habitations of the North or of the South.

When pestilence smites Southern homes, let the North pour out, as she now does, money and sympathy, never holding back a farthing because it is Southern, not Northern, wee. This is right. But, when taking political action, let us be fust to all, net only to ourselves, but to those, whether black or white, to whose protection we are bound by ties which would not be forgotten by an Algerine pirate or a Barbary corsair.

Look at the school laws in the Southern States. Look at counties in which Bepublicans, black and white, are in great insjorities, and in which voting-places have been reduced in number till those nearest each other are sometimes 25 miles apart, making it impossible for the poor to reach the ballot-box. Look at Democratic counties, where the voting-places have been increased to 30, with an area not greater than Republican counties in which, by the same act of legislation, the polling-places have been reduced to 9. In the county in which Charleston, S. C., is, there is a Republican majority of 8,600, yet, at an election not long ago for members of the Legislature, no Republican votes were cast! The fact tells its own story. Look at Mississippi, with a great and confessed Republican majority, ruled by Democrats, the Republican organizations compelled to disband, and the last Republican newspaper given up. Assassination strikes down blamelees men and helpless women-families perish by violence; no one is punished, and the officials who connive at murder are re-elected and rewarded for being accomplices in shedding innocent blood. The tragic death of one maiden roused pagan Rome to vengeance, but Americans are very patient when the blood of the Chisholms and others sickens humanity, and justice lays no hand on such trightful butchery. The officials of the Vnited States are shot down and imprisoned for performing their duty, and the whole power of the Nat

Turn from this picture to the three free amendments of the Constitution. There they stand, and they declare that such wrongs shall never be. Yet this is the great republic. The men thus degraded and despoiled are its citizens; they stood by it, and fought for it, and are persecuted for its sake. And this is the last quarter of the nineteenth century!

tury! The mission of the Republican party is not The mission of the Republican party is not ended. It has done much. It has put down a vast rebellion, freed 4,000,000 slaves, made a free Constitution, united the fragments of a shattered empire, managed war and finances to the amazement of mankind; it has carried railways over deserts and mountains to the Pacific sea; it has made harbors, built breakwaters and light-houses, and established life-saving stations on perilous coasts; it has stretched out a network of signal-service to give warning of storms on land and on sea; it has cheapened foreign and domestic postage, founded a postal money-order system, put post-offices on wheels and doubled the cheapness and swiftness of transmitting intelligence; it has secured to every man who will have it a homestead of 100 acres of fertile land; it has stood for free speech, free labor, and free men always; it has upheld the public credit; and its aims have been those of humanity and right. Like every human agency, it has, no doubt, sometimes fallen iato error, but its record is filled with great and useful achievement.

Not only do urgent works and duties re main for the future, but work and duty which summon us all to concord, harmony and earnestness. Putting away side issues and

main for the future, but work and duty which summon us all to concord, harmony and earnestness. Putting away side issues and all bickerings and strife, the plain duty of every sincere Republican is to stand for the Republicans differ—differ widely and earnestly. These differences do not concern the issues which deserve attention now. It is not the right of any man or any group of men to divert the Republicans of New York from the questions which urge themselves upon us. Let all men, of whatever party, see the dangers around them. Let our motto be: "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity."

The Moorish Court at the Paris Exhibitlon.

The Court of Morocco has an indes. and displays an endle of attractive knickknacks, delicately embroidered silk kerchiefs, cigar and cigarette cases and holders, brilliantly illuminated bracelets and necklace made of an aromatic composition, fantastically embroidered slippers, delicate pastilles and an astonishing variety of gilt and tinsel ornaments. Everything seems to sand forth the most delicious odor. The air is heavy with Eastern perfumes and spices. Olive wood, souvenirs in the shape of canes, papercutters, paper-weights and sleeve-buttons, are spread temptingly before you. Strange-looking musical instruments, war-trumpets, balafans (a very primitive sort of piano), spears, guns and queer-looking dirks and battle-axes ap-pear. Then the tall, handsome Moors, with "liquid eyes" and languishing manners, looking like the stage Othellos in their pituresque red tarbouche and flowing many-colored robes, standing in the tent and around the court, and greatly to the romantic scene.

One of these dark-eved attendants brought for our inspection a box full of pretty rings, and while he was telling Mistress Jack about his country and enlisting her sympathies for his king, who he said, was very ill, he managed to persuade her that the rings were the prettiest and the cheapest in the Exposition. The apparently sleepy Orientals are in reality quick-witted trades men, and keep up a very lively traffic with small wares. They never cease to praise the beauty and taste of the American women and the generosity of the men. Next to the Americans, they say the English buy the most; the French and Germans "look a long while, but don't buy any thing."

Wonders of America.

The greatest cataract in the world is the falls of Niagara, where the water from the great upper lakes forms a river of three-fourths of a mile in width, and then being suddenly contracted plunges over the rocks in two columns to the depth of 165 feet. The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, where any one can make a voyage on the waters of a subteranean river and catch fish without eyes. The greatest river in the known world is the Mississippi, 4,000 miles long. The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains 5,000,000 square miles, and is one of the most fertile regions of the globe. The greatest city park in the world is in Philadelphia. In contains over 2,700 acres. greatest grain port in the world is Chicago. The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, which is truly an inside sea, being 430 miles long and 1,000 feet deep. The longest railroad at present is the Pacific Railroad, over 3,000 miles in length. The greatest was a called in length. The greatest mass of solid iron in the world is the Pilot Knob of Missouri. It is 350 feet high and two miles in circuit. The best specimen of Grecian architecture in the world is the Girard College for orphans, Philadel-phia. The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton aqueduct, New York; its length is forty and a quarter miles and it cost \$12,500,000. The largest deposits of anthracite coal in the world are in Pennsylvania, the mines of which supply the market with millions of tons ally and appear to be inexhausti-

A WOMAN from St Catherines, Can. who wanted to remove her mother's remains from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., saved an honest penny by packing the bones in a trunk and shipping it as baggage.

STATE NEWS with Dr. Fryer, Surgeon U. S. A., and Dr R. J. Brown and several other members of the Academy of Science of Leavenworth visited a spot on a high ridge west of Fort Leavenworth, known as Sheridan's Drive, on the 27th, to look for the traces of the mound-builders described by U. S. Survey or McCoy in 1830. The spot described in the report was found at a point about one mile west from Fort Leavenworth, and after some work among the undergrowth of hazel-bushes six mounds of small size were dis-covered. One of these was opened, and at a depth of four feet two stone walls parallel to each other, about six feet apart, were found, and at one place an

arched covering of stone. The inner sides of the rocks, which had evidently been carried to the top of the ridge, which is about 1,200 feet above the sea level, indicated that they had been subjected to an intense heat at some time. Much interest is manifested in the reports of the research among scientific men and a thoroughly organized force will make further excavations when it is thought much of scientific importance will be developed. These are the unmistakable traces of the first mound-builders discovered west of the Mississippi River.

NORTON COUNTY has received a large ad dition to its population. A colony composed of 56 families 300 people—from Montgom-ery, Clinton, Tippecanoe and Fountain Counties, Indiana, recently settled there. They brought their supplies and farming implements with them on a mixed train of 17 cars. They have entered 14 sections of Government land lying in a body. Nearly all the men have been soldiers in the Union

HERE are a few items among the many improvements that will have been completed in Osborne at the close of the year: A stone block by Hays & Wilson, 45x65, two stories with iron fronts, costing probably \$8,000; a stone block by Watson & Gilette, 25x35, two stories high, with iron front cost probably \$4,500; a frame church by the Congregational society, 28x40, costing \$1,500; an iron bridge over the Solomon River, costing \$3,000.

SINCE the 1st of March last over 350 emi grant wagons have passed through Clifton. In one week 18 passed in six days, and during the next 29 more followed. One of the immigrants said that more than 60 families would leave the county from which he came, in October. All are seeking homes beyond settlements or in counties sparsely settled, and nearly all are from old States which were brought under cultiuation 50

years ago. MR. Z. L. SPARE, near Leavenworth, has 25,000 forest trees. David McPheeters, near Peabody, has 25,000-6,000 black walnut, 600 each coffee bean and oak, 200 backberry and box-elder, and the remainder cottonwood.

THE Wellington Press says: Mr. Wm. Banks left at this office, two seeds taken from a perfectly sound pumpkin, each of which have sprouted. The sprouts are an inch in length, and each have put out two leaves, but no roots are discernable. Can any of our agricultural friends explain this

unusual occurrence? ONE plate of apples, holding five, was considered worth \$100-at least quite a number sold for that—in disposing of a donated barrel of the same for the benefit of the vellow-fever sufferers, at the auction held in the streets of Salina.

ANDREW LOYINDALL, living about five miles from Clyde, near Marcot's, was recently found by his brother lying insensible in his field with a terrible wound in his scribable air of romance about it. It is thigh. Near him stood his team, attached hung with mats and scarfs of gay, warm to a revolving hay rake, the teeth of which said that the femoral artery was severed, which necessarily proved fatal. The man

died the same night. THE Atchison Champion of the 24th says: There is a law in the Kansns statutes which permits the Governor and some other of the State officers, who constitute a Board of Trustees for that purpose, to appoint a State Fiscal Agent in the East, with whom shall be deposited the moneys necessary for the use of the State in the payment of bonds or coupons, and for the investment of certain funded moneys. This Board appointed as such agents the private New York bankinghouse of Donnell, Lawson & Co., and the law requiring these gentlemen to give bonds, they secured, among others, the names of the Mastin Brothers, of Kansas City, Mo. and A. M. Saxon, of St. Joseph, as sureties. Since the collapse of the Mastins, the Board have been a little suspicious of Donnell, Lawson & Co., and yesterday Treasurer Francis made a draft on them for about \$200,000, the balance of the money remaining in their hands as agents of the State, and the draft has been forwarded. The American Exchange Bank is now the authorized fiscal agents for the State, and the fact will be so advertised in New York today. Whether Donnell, Lawson & Co. meet the draft promptly remains to be seen. In addition to this, however, by the prestige given them, many Kansas counties have made them their fiscal agents for the sale of revenue and other bonds, and as agents for the purchase of bonds. It now behooves the Treasurers of these counties to see that their funds are all right. Again, the prestige given them as State agents has led many country banks to make them their Eastern correspondents. Donnell, Lawson & Co. may be all right and solid, and the only cause of alarm is the failure of their bondsmen; but we predict there will be hurrying to and fro among many County Treasurers

when this news reaches them. -On the 25th, Donuell, Lawson & Co. telegraphed from New York that the State Treasurer had not drawn on them for \$200 .-000, or any other amount. They say: owe him less than \$2, and he has not drawn upon us at all." On the 26th, A. M. Saxton, President of the State Savings Bank at St. Joseph, Mo., chastised H., C. Adams, local editor of the St. Joseph Gazette, in the presence of a crowd on the Pacific Hotel sidewalk for sending a libelous special dispatch, containing the substance of the above, to the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Kansas City Markets.

KANSAS CITT, Mo., October 1.

Beeves—Native Steers, saies at \$2.25@4.25;
Native Cows, \$1.50@2.25.
Hogs—Sales at \$1.15@3.35.
Wheat—No. 2 red winter, 74%@74%c; No. 3,

0@71c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 25% 8 26c; rejected, 19% Oats-No.2, 16%@17c.

Oats—No.2, 16% 017c.

Rye—No.2, 25c.

Seeds—The following quotations represent prices which can be realized on shipments to this market: Flaxseed, prime crushing, \$1 10 \$1.12%; hemp, good to prime, 65c; timothy, fair to prime, \$1.100.125; castor beans, \$1.10 \$1.15. Orders from the countr Acan be filled at the following prices: Backwheat, 75c; timothy, \$1.35\$ 1.40; bluegrass, 90c#\$1.00; orchard, \$1.35; redtop, 60c.

Hides and Pelts—Hides, green, \$7 \$4.45%c; salted, \$56%c; damaged, \$4,80c; dry fint, 10% 014c; dry salted, 10%c; damaged, \$4,80c; dry fint, 10% 014c; dry salted, 10%c; damaged, \$4,80c; bulls and stags, 4%c5c; calf, \$c. Sheepskins—Dry, 8c; green pelts, 15660c each; Jan., \$1.00e 110; burry, \$6 less.

Butter—Ohoice, 15g 16c; medium, 11%c 12c. Cheese—Fresh Kansas,prime, 7%c8%c; Giltedged, 889c.

edged, 88 9c.
Eggs—Candled, —012%c # dozen.
Eggs—Candled, —012%c # dozen.
Poultry—Large Chickens, per doz., \$2.000
2.21; small, \$1.7501.85.
Wool—Fine, unwashed, 16018c; medium fine,
08.22c; combing, fine, 25077c; tub. washed, 35037c; Colorado and Mexican, 17030c.

No CHILD can sleep soundly while suffering with Colic or from Teething. Remove the cause by using Dr. Bult's Faby Syrup, Only St cents a bottle.

HOME INTERESTS

FRENCH CAKE.—1 cupful of sugar, i cupful of butter, i cupful of milk, 2 eggs well beaten, 1i cupfuls of flour, 1 teaspoorful of cream-tartar, i teaspoonful of soda, 1 cupful of Zante currants, or a few slices of citron, and a teaspoonful of mace. Bake in a thin sheet, frost and cut in square slices.

A GOOD CUSTARD.—Scald a quart of milk, take off the scum, and pour it hot milk, take off the scum, and pour it hot on the beaten eggs. Take 5 eggs; throw out the yelks of 2; 3 tablespoonfuls of sugar, a pinch of salt, a chip or two of lemon or orange, and a little vanilla. Set it to steaming in a close covered vessel, and steam 5 or 6 minutes; then set it on ice, and it certainly is delicious. PLENTY BISCUIT .- Boil half a dozen fine large potatoes. Mash them through a colander. When cool add a cup of sweet milk, and flour enough to roll out, with a teaspoonful of yeast-powder sifted with flour. Do not knead more than is absolutely necessary. Cut into small biscuits and bake in a quick oven. These are a nice breakfast dish, and more wholesome than other bis-

BEEF OMELET.—3 pounds of beef chopped fine; 3 eggs beaten together; 6 crackers rolled fine; 1 tablespoonful of salt, 1 teaspoonful of pepper, 1 ta-blespoonful of melted butter; sage to the taste; mix well and make like a loaf of bread; put a little water and bits of butter into the pan; invert another pan over it; baste the omelet occasionally; bake an hour and a quarter, and when cold slice very thin.

DRYING HERBS.—Herbs for drying for future use should be cut just about the time they are coming into flower. Dry them in the shade, and after sufficiently dry to put them away, tie them in bunches and hang in a cool shed, or place them loosely between paper, and stow away in cupboards or drawers; the last mode is by far the cleanest and most approved plan with the best housekeepers. Some, indeed, powder the leaves at once after drying, and put away in bags ready for use.

RICE CHEESE CAKE. - Take & a pound of finely sifted ground rice, a pound of fresh butter beaten to a cream, and 3 eggs; the eggs and sugar must be well beaten together; mix all together, and flavor with a small blade of mace, finely pounded, and the peel of 2 lemons rul bed on sugar. The quicker this is made the lighter the cheese cakes will be; the batter should be poured into little tartlet tins, not quite full, and baked in a brisk oven. Serve them cold.

VEGETABLE PORRIDGE.-Pare and slice 10 cents' worth of carrots, turnips, onions, and parsnips, and put them into 3 quarts of water, with a few sprigs of parsley and dried herbs; season with a tablespoonful of salt and a teaspoonful of pepper, and let them boil till very soft, 2 hours or more; then rub them all through a colander, return the porridge to the pot, and set it over the fire to heat, stirring it to prevent burn-ing; use it with bread; it will cost about 15 cents for enough for a hearty meal.

you ever use celery, wash the leaves, stalks, roots and trimmings, and put them in a cool oven to dry thoroughly; them in a cool oven to dry thoroughly; then grate the root, and rub the leaves and stalks through a sieve, and put all into a tightly corked bottle or tin-can with close cover; this makes a most delicious seasoning for soups, stews and stuffing. When you use parsley, save every bit of leaf, stalk or root you do not need, and treat them in the same way as the celery. Remember in using way as the celery. Remember in using parsley that the root has even a stronger flavor than the leaves, and do not waste a bit.

A Thief Detected by a Mind-Reader.

An incident has come to light here which seems to prove that there is such a thing as "mind-reading." I can vouch for the truth of the following, as it was revealed in our midst a few days since:

Last April the Harmon family, of this

Last April the Harmon family, of this county, who are reliable and are known as good citizens, had stolen from their home \$1,065 in rather a mysterious manner. Some weeks after \$100 were found one morning on the porch of their residence. Amateur detectives had been employed, but could get no trace as to the robbery. D. O. Spencer, a prominent newspaper correspondent of this city, at present representative of the Albany Ledger-Standard, claimed that he possessed a mysterious power which enabled him to read the mind of the human man. The Harmons, hearing of his boasts, determined to let him try his hand, allowing him a small compensation if he succeeded in discovering the guilty parties.

cer visited the house several times. and, after no little difficulty, satisfied himself as to the guilty one. By obtaining the confidence of that person— whose name is withheld at the request of his relatives-the process of reading his mind was begun, resulting in a vic-tory. After being fully sure of the per-son's guilt, and knowing that he had the money, Spencer charged him with it and named the place where it was. This so frightened the man that he went to the exact place named and produced nearly all of the money stolen.

Mr. Spencer received word this even-ing from a prominent town in Central Indiana that he was wanted immediately to work up a bank robbery, com-mitted a short time since. This mysterious incident has, of course, created no little excitement throughout the country, and much experimenting has been indulged in, all adding proof that the mind can be read, and that D. O. Spencer can do it.—Bloomington (Ind.)
Dispatch to Cincinnati Gazette.

A COMPARISON of the present fever visitation in New Orleans with those occurring at four other periods, between the years 1847 and 1867, shows that the fatalities recorded during the prevalence of the plague the present year do not come up to either of the former seasons—those of the two above named years coming the nearest in the number of deaths, the record being 3,107 for 1867, and 2,804 in 1847, as compared with 2,572 victims of the scourge thus far recorded this year. The greatest mortality caused by fever in New Or-leans was during the summer of 1853, when 7,849 persons fell victims to the

A GEORGIAN returned to his home af ter an absence of two weeks. His 8year-old son loudly welcomed him. "Is
every body well, Willie?" the father asked. "The wellest kind," the boy replied. "And nothing has happened?"
"Nothing at all. I've been good, Jennie's all right, and I never saw ma behave as well as she has this time."

TENNYSON is an incessant sm He uses a clay pipe of the old fashion, with a stem a yard long, and smokes common Virginia pigtall tobacco. JUDGE BARBOUR decides that when a man goes home drunk his wife has a right to take the money out of his pockets. The necessity of remaining out all night will accordingly be apparent to the most thoughtless person.—

A MATTYR of Paddyland asked a neigh-bor if he had ever seen a red black-berry. "Shure, an' I have," said Pat. "All blackberries are red when they

are grane."

It is really impossible to save up an ambrella for a rainy day.

Our readerz will remember the account given in these columns of the robbing of the grave of the Hon. Scott Harrison, in Ohio, last May, the body being found in the dissecting-room of the Ohio Medical College. Public innignation justly brands any man as a secondrel who will rob the grave of the dead. But there are two noted grave robbers in the country, so far from being the subjects of the people's wrath, are universally lauded for their virtues. The reason is plain. While the former class steal the dead bodies of our loved ones to submit them to the dissecting-knife, these only rob the graves to restore the living victims to our hearts and homes. Their names—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets—are household words the world over. The Golden Medical Discovery cures consumption, in its early stages, and all bronchial, throat, and lung affections; Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the most valuable laxative and cathartic. Two Noted Grave Robbers

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We wish to caution purchasers of Doolzy's Yeast Powder against buying it in bulk or loose. It is the practice of unscrupulous grocers and dealers to keep cheap, inferior, and generally highly-injurious baking-powder in bulk, and sell it for the genuine Dooley's Yeast Powder, or any other brand that is called for. Buy it only in cass, as it is not sold in bulk.

A CABLE dispatch to the Associated Press says that Mason & Hamiin have been awarded two highest gold medals at the Paris Ex-position for their Cabinet Organs. Thirty beat makers of the world were competitors.

Epison's baby, the phonograph, could talk before it was three months old, yet it can't walk yet although it is over a vear old .- Free Press.

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